

Supplemental Appropriations for Fiscal Year 2000

Although this report focuses on the fiscal 1990s (the period from October 1, 1989, through September 30, 1999), while it was being written the Congress and the President enacted more than \$17 billion in supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 2000 (see Table A-1). That level (net of rescissions) was much higher than for any year of the previous decade, with the exception of 1991, whose

total was swelled by funding for the Persian Gulf War.

Two appropriation laws provided supplemental funds for 2000: divisions B and C of Public Law 106-246, the regular appropriation act funding military construction for fiscal year 2001, which was enacted on July 13, 2000; and title 9 of the regular

Table A-1.
Supplemental Appropriations Net of Rescissions, 1990-2000
(By fiscal year, in millions of dollars of budget authority)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Supplemental Appropriations											
Discretionary	4,296	46,103	18,524	9,844 ^a	12,655	6,407	4,512	7,960	5,727	13,252	17,387
Mandatory	<u>2,078</u>	<u>2,509</u>	<u>1,138</u>	<u>515</u>	<u>862</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>937</u>	<u>550</u>	<u>115</u>	<u>35</u>
Total	6,374	48,612	19,662	10,359	13,517	6,416	4,512	8,897	6,277	13,367	17,422
Rescissions											
Discretionary	-2,045	-331	-8,433	-2,499	-3,159	-18,940	-3,844	-7,980	-2,726	-769	-470
Mandatory	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>-1,250</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	-2,045	-331	-8,433	-2,499	-3,159	-18,940	-3,844	-7,980	-2,726	-2,019	-470
Total Supplemental Appropriations Net of Rescissions	4,329	48,281	11,229	7,860	10,358	-12,524	668	917	3,551	11,348	16,952

SOURCE: Congressional Budget Office.

a. Excludes \$4 billion in mandatory supplemental appropriations for unemployment insurance because that additional funding was offset by the same amount of mandatory offsetting receipts.

Table A-2.
Supplemental Appropriations and Rescissions
in Fiscal Year 2000 (In millions of dollars)

	Emergency	Non-emergency	Total
Supplemental Appropriations			
Defense Discretionary			
Budget Authority	8,834	310	9,144
Outlays	1,187	4,853	6,040
Domestic Discretionary			
Budget Authority	4,108	4,135	8,243
Outlays	891	6,939	7,830
Mandatory			
Budget Authority	0	35	35
Outlays	0	31	31
Rescissions			
Budget Authority	0	-470	-470
Outlays	0	-71	-71
Total Supplemental Appropriations			
Net of Rescissions			
Budget Authority	12,942	4,010	16,952
Outlays	2,078	11,752	13,830

SOURCE: Congressional Budget Office.

NOTE: This table gives supplemental funding and rescissions from Public Laws 106-246 and 106-259.

appropriation act for defense, Public Law 106-259, which was enacted on August 9, 2000. (Table A-2 shows the total budget authority and estimated outlays resulting from those two laws.)

The first law provided more than \$15.1 billion in supplemental funds, of which \$11.2 billion was designated as emergency spending. Most of that supplemental spending was defense funding (to pay for U.S. military operations abroad and to repair damage

at overseas facilities caused by natural disasters) and disaster relief funding (in response to the forest fires in Los Alamos, New Mexico). Other emergency and nonemergency funding in P.L. 106-246 represented almost every appropriations subcommittee. The only mandatory portion was a relatively small supplemental of \$35 million for payments to states for foster care and adoption assistance. That law also moved pay dates that had been shifted from 2000 to 2001 back into 2000 for military and civilian pay, veterans' compensation and pensions, and Supplemental Security Income payments. Repealing that previous shift in pay dates affected only outlays, which is why non-emergency supplemental outlays in 2000 were much higher than nonemergency budget authority.

The second law, P.L. 106-259, provided an additional \$1.8 billion in emergency defense funding for 2000. Of that amount, \$1.1 billion was withdrawn from 2001 appropriations for the Overseas Contingency Operations Transfer Fund and reappropriated to make it available for obligation in 2000.

In addition, the Congress and the President enacted some \$470 million in rescissions for 2000—of which \$322 million involved defense funding. Most of those rescissions were intended to offset newly enacted supplemental spending.

In 2000, as in much of the previous decade, the amount of supplemental appropriations and rescissions actually enacted was larger than the amount requested by the President (see Table A-3). As mentioned earlier, tracking the fate of each individual spending or rescission request is beyond the scope of this analysis. In some cases, the Congress accepts the President's full request, increases or decreases it, or rejects it outright. In other cases, the Congress initiates its own proposals. Enacted supplementals for 2000 totaled more than twice the amount requested; likewise, well over twice the amount of rescissions requested was enacted.

Table A-3.
Supplemental Appropriations and Rescissions Requested by the President Versus Those Enacted,
1990-2000 (By fiscal year, in millions of dollars of budget authority)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Supplemental Appropriations											
Discretionary											
Requested	2,169	33,630	11,488	18,416	13,879	9,796	3,158	2,188	22,301	10,860	6,724
Enacted	4,296	46,103	18,524	9,844	12,655	6,407	4,512	7,960	5,727	13,252	17,387
Mandatory											
Requested	441	0	738	575 ^a	862	9	0	757	550	0	35
Enacted	2,078	2,509	1,138	515 ^a	862	9	0	937	550	115	35
Total											
Requested	2,610	33,630	12,226	18,991	14,741	9,805	3,158	2,945	22,851	10,860	6,759
Enacted	6,374	48,612	19,662	10,359	13,517	6,416	4,512	8,897	6,277	13,367	17,422
Rescissions											
Requested	-227	-3,511	-7,881	-356	-3,141	-1,295	-1,053	-439	-43	-23	-229
Enacted ^b	-2,045	-331	-8,433	-2,499	-3,159	-18,940	-3,844	-7,980	-2,726	-2,019	-470

SOURCE: Congressional Budget Office.

a. Excludes \$4 billion in mandatory supplemental appropriations for unemployment insurance because that additional funding was offset by the same amount of mandatory offsetting receipts.

b. Includes one unrequested mandatory rescission: \$1.25 billion for the Food Stamp program in 1999.